

§ 120.25

port of New York, New York where their title is the Area Directors).

[70 FR 50959, Aug. 29, 2005]

§ 120.25 Empowered Official.

(a) *Empowered Official* means a U.S. person who:

(1) Is directly employed by the applicant or a subsidiary in a position having authority for policy or management within the applicant organization; and

(2) Is legally empowered in writing by the applicant to sign license applications or other requests for approval on behalf of the applicant; and

(3) Understands the provisions and requirements of the various export control statutes and regulations, and the criminal liability, civil liability and administrative penalties for violating the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations; and

(4) Has the independent authority to:

(i) Enquire into any aspect of a proposed export or temporary import by the applicant, and

(ii) Verify the legality of the transaction and the accuracy of the information to be submitted; and

(iii) Refuse to sign any license application or other request for approval without prejudice or other adverse recourse.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 120.26 Presiding Official.

Presiding Official means a person authorized by the U.S. Government to conduct hearings in administrative proceedings.

§ 120.27 U.S. criminal statutes.

(a) For purposes of this subchapter, the phrase *U.S. criminal statutes* means:

(1) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778);

(2) Section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2410);

(3) Sections 793, 794, or 798 of title 18, United States Code (relating to espionage involving defense or classified information) or §2339A of such title (relating to providing material support to terrorists);

(4) Section 16 of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. app. 16);

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–13 Edition)

(5) Section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (relating to foreign assets controls; 50 U.S.C. 1705);

(6) Section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd–1) or section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 78dd–2);

(7) Chapter 105 of title 18, United States Code (relating to sabotage);

(8) Section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (relating to communication of classified information; 50 U.S.C. 783(b));

(9) Sections 57, 92, 101, 104, 222, 224, 225, or 226 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077, 2122, 2131, 2134, 2272, 2274, 2275, and 2276);

(10) Section 601 of the National Security Act of 1947 (relating to intelligence identities protection; 50 U.S.C. 421);

(11) Section 603(b) or (c) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 5113(b) and (c)); and

(12) Section 371 of title 18, United States Code (when it involves conspiracy to violate any of the above statutes).

(13) Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Prevention of Terrorist Access to Destructive Weapons Act of 2004, relating to missile systems designed to destroy aircraft (18 U.S.C. 2332g), prohibitions governing atomic weapons (42 U.S.C. 2122), radiological dispersal services (18 U.S.C. 2332h), and variola virus (18 U.S.C. 175b);

(b) [Reserved]

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 71 FR 20537, Apr. 21, 2006]

§ 120.28 Listing of forms referred to in this subchapter.

The forms referred to in this subchapter are available from the following government agencies:

(a) Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Washington, DC 20522–0112.

(1) Application/License for permanent export of unclassified defense articles and related technical data (Form DSP–5).

(2) Statement of Registration (Form DS–2032).

(3) Application/License for temporary import of unclassified defense articles (Form DSP–61).